Social Networking Systems: Education Awareness Briefing

- The Internet has changed the way we communicate.
 Increasingly, individuals are looking to the web as their primary source of news and information.
- Emerging Internet-based Social Networking Systems offer both opportunities and risks that need to be balanced in ways that provide an information advantage for our people and mission partners.

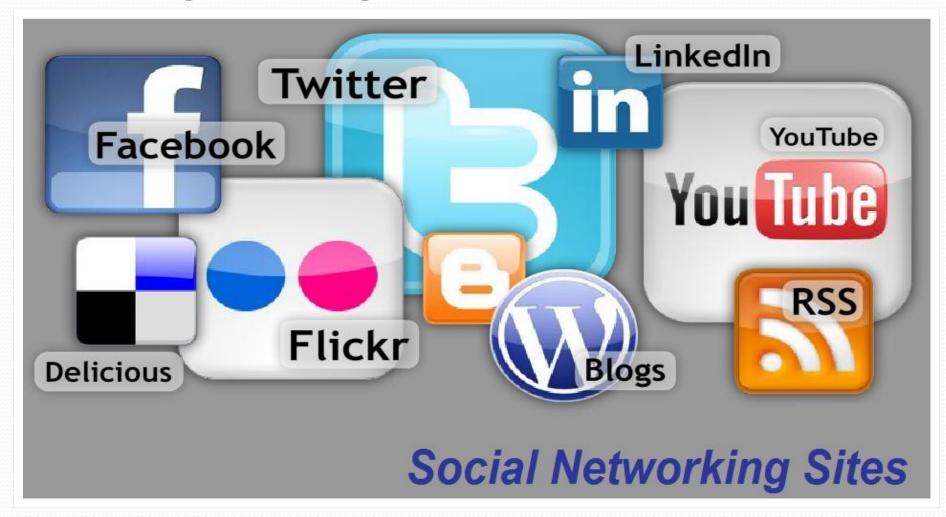
Briefing Subjects:

- Introduction to Social Networking
- Managing Your Social Network Profile
- Identity Theft
- Other IT Risks & Threats
- Best Practices to lower your risks
- Q&A Session

Introduction to Social Networking

- What is Social Networking?
- Picking the right Social Network
- What is a blog? (Twitter Linked-In MySpace, etc.)
- Blogs & Blogging: Tips & Best Practices
- Understand the Rules of Engagement
- Review

Picking the right Social Network



What is a blog?

- Web $\log = B\log$
- It's Spontaneous!
- Dated Entries
- Online Journals
- Thoughts and comments
- Archiving
- **Be careful what you post** records remain on servers even after deleting entries

Tips and Best Practices when Blogging • Communicate safely

- Maintain confidentiality address, mobile numbers can be seen publicly if profile settings are not set correctly
- Market yourself intelligently
- Know what others are saying about you
- Establish thought leadership
- Gaining credibility & readability your employer may check on you before or after an interview and

Managing Your Social Network Profile

- Security Guidelines & Principles
- Don't give away too much Information including hobbies etc
- Personally Identifiable Information (PII)
- Do not add people you do not know could be a fraudulent accounts and picture could be of somebody else
- Manage who can see details of you profile in the privacy settings

Understand the Rules of

Engagem to is public. (and remains public e.g. historical websites)

- Appropriate profile pictures.
- Research the other SNS features.
- You don't know who you are talking with so, keep conversations light.
- Not everyone is your friend.
- Know the difference between public and private.
 - O Public: Allows everyone to read your conversation with a friend or chat on their profile/wall.
 - o Private: Saves it as private message between you and your friend.
- If you receive a group e-mail, only reply to the person who sent it.

Example of Posting too much Informati



Security Guidelines & Principles

- Be safe...be smart
- Not everyone is your friend
- Know the rules
- Understand the dangers
- Don't give out too much information
- Report misuse immediately
- Review the terms and conditions of the Social Network site before you register and commit to their site
- Be extremely cautious as to whom you allow access to your profile

What is Personally Identifiable Information (PII)?

Personally Identifiable Information is pieces of information that can be used to distinguish or trace someone's identity. Some examples of PII include:

Social Security Number Home/office phone

numbers

Age Biometric

Military rank or civilian grade Personnel information

Marital status Medical information

Race Financial information

Salary Other demographic information

Identity Check Mechanisms

- Knowledge Based
- Dynamic Knowledge Based
- Out of Bounds (OOB)

How Identity Theft Happens

- Too Much Information on Social Networking Sites
- Dumpster Diving
- Various Man-In-The-Middle Attacks
- Cookies and Phishing Attacks
- Social Engineering
- Responding to Spam

Stealing Cookies

Social Engineering

Password Phishing If a web site uses a cookie, or a browser contains the cookie, then every time you visit that website, the browser transfers the cookie to that website

If a user's cookie is stolen by an attacker, he/she can impersonate the user

If the data present in the cookies is not encrypted, then after stealing the cookies an attacker can see the information which may contain the username and the password You might receive an e-mail message from bank asking for updated information

The message provides the target user with a link to a legitimate site but redirects the user to a spoofed one

That message ask for Login, password, and other sensitive information

Attacker can use this information for hacking email accounts

Best way to protect from hackers is to use the strong password

A strong password is one which cannot be determined by automated programs

A strong password contains:

- Seven to sixteen characters
- Choose a phrase or combination of words
- Uses three of the following four types of characters:
 - Uppercase letters (A, B, C)
 - Lowercase letters (a, b, c)
 - Numerals (1, 2, 3)
 - Special characters (`~!@#\$%^&*()_+-={}|
 []\:";'<>?,./)



When you login on any site, there is checkbox like "Keep me signed in" or "Remember Me"

If you select this option, next time it will automatically open your account in same computer

If attacker handles such a system, he will get access to the email account

If you are using a public computer, it is recommended that you uncheck the checkbox

Social Engineering

Social engineering is the tactic or trick of gaining sensitive information by exploiting the basic human nature such as:

- Trust
- Fear
- · Desire to Help

Social engineers attempt to gather information such as:

- Sensitive information
- Authorization details
- Access details

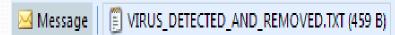
Examples of dangerous

From: Facebook Service [login@facebook.com]

To: Hamant Chunilal

Cc

Subject: Facebook Password Reset Confirmation! Customer Message.



Dear user of facebook,

Because of the measures taken to provide safety to our clients, your password has been changed. You can find your new password in attached document.

Thanks, Your Facebook.

Examples of dangerous Spam

From: To:

Subject:

HSBC [autoremailer@hsbc.co.uk] Hamant Chunilal

Please Read: This Document Contains Important Information



The world's local bank

Dear customer,

As part of the new security measures, all HSBC customers are required to complete "Digital Certificate Form". Please complete the form as soon as possible.

To access the form please click on the following link:

http://www.hsbc.co.uk/1/2/HSBCINTEGRATION/banking.php?jsessionid=36403786674050456360838340819063842078514167104549237&email=info@knowledge-circle.net

When you hover over link it shows

http://www.hsbc.co.uk.clsftp2.com.pl/1/2/.....

Examples of dangerous spam

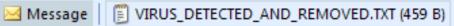
From: UPS Manager Becky Logan [parcel@ups.com]

Hamant Chunilal To:

Cc:

Subject: [SPAM] UPS Tracking Number 2467088.





Dear customer!

The courier company was not able to deliver your parcel by your address. Cause: Error in shipping address.

You may pickup the parcel at our post office personaly!

Please attention!

The shipping label is attached to this e-mail.

Please print this label to get this package at our post office.

Please do not reply to this e-mail, it is an unmonitored mailbox.

Thank you.

United Parcel Service.

Consequences of Identity Theft

- Opening credit card accounts in your name using a false address
- Establishing phone or wireless service in your name
- Opening bank accounts and write bad checks in your name
- Taking out loans in your name
- Or worse...

Minimize your Risk

- Avoid sharing too much information on the Internet
- Shred or tear up ALL unneeded receipts
- Order a copy of your credit report annually and review it

Understand the Principles of Confidentiality

- Know when to keep conversations light
- Know when to ask "why" when someone requests information from you
- Remember "Need to Know" and "Non Disclosure" principles
- Private conversations are not always "private"
- Be careful what you say in a public forum on a SN site

Other IT Security Risks

- Virus / Worms / Trojans
- Keyloggers
- USB Security Risks
- Wifi
- Bluetooth
- VoIP

Use Technology to Reduce Nuisances, and Raise the Alarm When

- **Appropriate** Use strong passwords
 - o Create passwords that are hard to crack.
 - O Use at least eight characters, and combine letters, numbers, and symbols.
- Advise: Never share your passwords with anyone
- Advise: Never e-mail passwords
- Smartcards
- Use biometrics

Ways to protect your personal computer

- Turn on you System's firewall
- Neep your operating system up to date
- 2 Install and maintain antivirus software
- Install and maintain antispyware software

Ways to protect your personal

computer your files regularly



Think before you click

Read website privacy statements

Close pop-ups using red "X"



Social Networking Sites